Tapping Oil Reserves

1624. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:
SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the highly lucrative oil fields of Bombay High have been underutilized as ONGC has not been able to tap all the available oil reserves, leading to wastage;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to tap all the available oil reserves in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH SHARMA): (a) and (b) The main oil fields of Bombay High have entered the natural declining phase. ONGC has adopted new technologies and effective reservoir management schemes to improve recovery.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to tap the available oil reserves include:—

(1) Development of new fields and additional development of existing fields.

(2) Implementation of Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) Schemes and extending some of the EOR schemes from pilot scale to full scale field application.

(3) Implementation of specialised technologies such as extended Reach Drilling, horizontal and drain hole drilling.

(4) Offering small and medium sized fields for development by the private sector, on its own and through joint ventures with the national oil companies.

Accused in the Bombay Bomb Blast Cases

1625. SHRI K.R. MALKANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lapse of TADA has weakened the Bombay serial bombing case;

(b) whether charges have been dropped against as many as 198 accused; and

(c) whether some of the tapes constituting direct evidence have been erased to the point of becoming inaudiable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

वन्यजीव उत्पादों की तस्करी को रोकने के लिए विशेष न्यायालय की स्थापना

1626. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव:** क्या **पर्यावरण और वन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) देश में वन्यजीवों से प्राप्त उत्पादों की तस्करी में वृद्धि रोकने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या वन्यजीव (संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1972 को और सख्त बनाए जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ड़) इस संबंध में सरकार, प्रत्येक राज्य में कम से कम एक विशेष कार्यालय स्थापित करने का विचार रखती है?

पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राजेश पायलट): (क) वन्यजीव उत्पादों की तस्करी में वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में निषिद्ध उत्पादों का अधिक वाणिज्यिक मूल्य होना है।

(ख) से (घ) जी, हां। वन्यजीव (सुरक्षा) अधिनियम, 1972 की पुनरीक्षा करने के लिए एक अन्तर-राज्यीय समिति गठित की गई है, ताकि इसके कार्यान्वयन को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाया जा सके।

(ड़) वन्यजीव उत्पादों की तस्करी पर निगरानी रखने के लिए सभी मुख्य बन्दरगाहों में सतर्कता बढ़ाने के लिए पहले ही विभिन्न उपाय किए गए हैं। सभी संबंधित प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के साथ अन्तर-विभागीय सहयोग बढ़ाया गया है और तस्करी के मामलों से निपटने के

लिए उनके कर्मचारियों के लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमों की भी व्यवस्था की गई है। राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को भी सलाह दी गई है कि वे इस प्रयोजन के लिए अपनी सुरक्षा प्रवर्तन मशीनरी को सुदृढ़ बनाए। इन्हीं शुरूआतों के कारण हाल ही में अधिक मामलों का पता चला है। प्रत्येक राज्य में विशेष न्यायालयों की स्थापना निपटान के लिए लंबित वन और वन्यजीव मामलों पर निर्भर करेगा और इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए इसे हमारी कार्यनीति में शामिल किया गया है।

Charges of Corruption Against Delhi Police

1627. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to State:

(a) what are the specific reasons for increasing reports appearing in news papers on corruption, high handedness and custodial deaths in Delhi Police Stations;

(b) during the last three years how many SHOs, Inspectors and constables were caught involved in Corruption and how many cases as on date are pending aginst police personnel in Delhi;

(c) during the above period how many police personnel were suspended and how many were dismissed after enquiry; and

(d) what concrete steps are being taken to streamline the Delhi Police Administration immediately to tide over the slide any further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (PROF. M. KAMSON): (a) Efficient investigative journalism, greater transparency in working and improved vigilance by supervising teams of Delhi Police has led to more frequent detection and publication of cases of high handedness or corruption by members of Delhi Police.

(b) Eight Inspectors, including three SHOs, and thirty constables were caught in corruption cases in Delhi during 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995 (upto 30.11.1995). In addition to this, twenty-two Sub-Inspectors, twelve Assistant Sub-Inspectors and nineteen Head Constables were also caught in corruption cases during the aforesaid period. As on 30.11.1995, one hundred and thirty corruption cases are pending aginst police personnel.

(c) Three hundred and forty-three police personnel were suspended and thirty-seven were dismissed after enquiry during 1992, 1993, 1994 and 1995 (upto 30.11.1995).

(d) With a view to curbing involvement of policemen in crime and generating public confidence, the Delhi Police has been taken recourse to disciplinary proceedings in each case where policemen are found involved in crime. It is revising the training syllabii, both for initial training and refresher courses, to bring about the required behavioural changes among policemen. Briefing is also being given by senior officers to members of the Force through Sampark Sabhas. Accessibility of senior officers to the public is being insisted upon. A close watch is being kept on the conduct of policemen with doubtful integrity by the Vigilance Branch and the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. A high-powered checking team consisting of senior police officers conducts surprise checks to curb misbehaviour of police personnel with public. Every arrested person is allowed to use the police station telephone to inform his/her relation or friend about his/her arrest. A central checking team functions round-the-clock and makes surprise visits to police stations/posts to ensure that there are no illegal detentions.